Massachusetts

State Funded Community Policing Grant Program

Report to the Legislature
Fiscal Year 1999

Commonwealth of
Massachusetts

Executive Office of
Public Safety
Programs Division

Paul Cellucci
Governor

Jane Swift
Lieutenant Governor

Jane Perlov
Secretary of Public Safety

Michael J. O'Toole
Executive Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The state-funded Community Policing Grant Program, which is administered through the Executive Office of Public Safety Programs Division, provides funding and guidance to cities and towns to initiate or enhance the implementation of Community Policing in communities throughout the Commonwealth.

Community Policing is both a philosophy and an organizational strategy that recognizes the importance of collaboration between law enforcement, all branches of government, business stakeholders, and the citizens of a community. It is a departure from traditional reactive policing, which focused primarily on individual incidences of crime and calls for service. Community Policing challenges the police agency to enter into partnerships with every segment of the community. Implementation of the Community Policing philosophy encourages law enforcement and community residents to work together to address the problems of crime, fear of crime, and factors that detract from the overall quality of life in their communities. Community Policing emphasizes creative, collaborative solutions to community problems. The police, working with the community, engage in the problem-identification process, utilizing a combination of community input and state-of-the-art crime analysis techniques. Working with community stakeholders, the police arrive at a consensus of what the actual problems are, and devise the most appropriate means of addressing them. The police then utilize methods such as informal feedback and program evaluation to measure performance, constantly re-adjusting strategies to ensure continued success in their efforts. As a result, police departments renew their commitment to achieving the highest levels of professionalism, service to the community, and positive impact on quality of life.

Between fiscal year 1994 and fiscal year 1999, the Massachusetts State Legislature allocated over $78 million in funds to cities and towns to support Community Policing initiatives throughout the Commonwealth. In FY94, 34 communities participated in the Community Policing Program which was funded at $5 million. In FY99, funding grew to $20.16 million with 331 communities (out of 351 in the Commonwealth) participating. The success of this initiative and the positive impact it has had on many communities has created a strong constituency among business, political, law enforcement and civic leaders, as well as citizens in these communities. These funds are intended to empower police departments to develop comprehensive Community Policing strategies tailored to meet the particular needs of their communities.

The Community Policing Year-End Evaluation Report is used to collect quantitative data on each department's community policing initiatives. A qualitative assessment of the impact of community policing initiatives in each community is difficult because it is impossible to measure crimes not committed, or prevented due to the positive impact of these initiatives. This year's report was expanded to include a number of initiatives not reported on during FY98. This expansion provided departments an opportunity to provide more detail on the types of initiatives implemented and/or continued in FY99. Over 140 program initiatives were included in the Year-End Report, categorized according to the following areas: police training, youth programs, elder programs, neighborhood revitalization initiatives, community outreach programs, police-sponsored citizen training, patrol and enforcement initiatives, and investment in infrastructure.

Program Highlights

- Overall, more than half (58%) of the total reported police training initiatives resulted in an increase in the number of police officers trained.
- Attendance in the following police training sessions increased over 50% in 1999 compared to 1998: gang suppression, delinquency prevention, building code enforcement, crime watch, substance abuse awareness, and computer education, thereby ensuring more informed and well-trained police personnel.
- Notable increases in citizen participation were seen in the following police-sponsored community training initiatives compared to the prior fiscal year: Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.)/R.A.D. Kids (36%), Self-defense (115%), Child Safety (20%), Residential/Home Safety (48%), and Bicycle Safety (49%).
- The number of police officers participating in hate crime enforcement initiatives increased approximately 50% in FY99.
- There was a 27% increase in the number of departments that provided mobile substations within the community, thereby providing an additional form of outreach and service to residents.

This report presents an overview of community policing initiatives implemented during Fiscal Year 1999.

INTRODUCTION

Community Policing is the future of law enforcement in America. The traditional form of policing, where success was measured by arrest rates and reaction time, is giving way to methods that emphasize community interaction and problem-solving. Instead of merely responding to the scene after a crime has been committed, police officers are becoming empowered to address the root causes of crime and actually prevent that crime from occurring. The state-funded Community Policing program has made this transformation possible in Massachusetts, and serves as a model to the rest of New England and the nation. This report presents an overview of community policing initiatives implemented during Fiscal Year 1999.

Community Policing Overview

The goal of the Community Policing program is to encourage the implementation and institutionalization of the Community Policing philosophy in communities throughout the Commonwealth. The purpose is to enable communities to address the complex crime and disorder problems facing communities in contemporary America. Community Policing is not a program, a unit or a specialized division within a police department. It is a philosophy and an organizational strategy intended to be implemented on a permanent, department-wide basis. Police departments are challenged to develop a new vision for the future of their department and their communities and to translate this vision into action.

The essence of Community Policing is partnerships, prevention and problem-solving. In a departure from traditional reactive police tactics, the police engage the community, utilizing community input and technology such as computer-based crime analysis and crime mapping, to reach a consensus with the community on crime and disorder problems. The Police and community then develop comprehensive strategies to address these problems, utilizing Community Policing grant resources to put this plan into action.

- *Community partnerships* are relationships with neighborhood residents, schools, churches, businesses, community-based organizations, elected officials, and government agencies where key stakeholders work collaboratively with local police to develop strategies to address community problems.

- *Problem solving* focuses on identifying community problems and priorities through a coordinated police/community needs assessment, collecting and analyzing information concerning those problems, and developing a jointly agreed upon strategy for addressing the issue which benefits both the department and the community at large. One of the most well known problem solving models is commonly known as *S.A.R.A*, an acronym for Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment. *Scanning* is the stage in which community problems are identified with the assistance of residents who live and reside in the community. *Analysis* includes the collection of added information from all sources (not just police data) and its analysis. Appropriate action is taken in the *Response* stage. Finally, during the *Assessment* stage, there is a determination of whether the response to the problem was successful and that the anticipated goal(s) were achieved.

- *Prevention* is behavior directed at reducing the threat of crime and enhancing the sense of

safety and security to positively influence the quality of life in the community and to help develop environments where crime cannot flourish. It means working in partnership rather than in isolation with concerned citizens to address ways to prevent crime, violence, drug abuse, and behaviors that are related to crime. Some examples include: innovative domestic violence strategies, Neighborhood Crime Watch initiatives, School Resource Officers, mentoring, athletic, and recreational activities for youth, tobacco and alcohol awareness initiatives, elderly programs, and anti-theft auto etching.

Community Policing in Massachusetts

Community Policing Mission Statement
The following represents the core mission of the Commonwealth's Community Policing Program.

> *Community Policing is an integral part of combating crime and improving the quality of life in Massachusetts. It is based on the belief that police officers and private citizens working together can help address community problems related to crime, fear of crime, and issues that detract from overall quality of life. Community Policing encourages police officers to act as catalysts for positive changes in their communities, challenging citizens to accept greater responsibility and providing them with the opportunity to contribute individually and collectively to public safety. It enhances police professionalism by providing officers with the training, technology, and motivation to act innovatively to address community problems.*

The Massachusetts Community Policing Program
Police departments may opt to develop a strategy to enhance service and address factors which threaten the quality of life within their community using any combination of a number of "Suggested Program Initiatives." They include: investment in personnel, equipment, training, technology, or countless community-based initiatives which impact youth, drug and violence prevention, hate crimes, victims of crime, and the elderly. Police departments then utilize methods such as citizen feedback, surveys, and analysis of crime statistics to monitor program performance; constantly re-adjusting strategies as needed, to ensure success in their efforts.

Police departments are encouraged to view this grant program as part of a larger, comprehensive plan to implement Community Policing. This plan should include every existing department, municipal and community resource, and may incorporate all other state and federal grant funding opportunities intended to enable them to address problems challenging communities, such as: violence, drugs, gangs and domestic violence. A direct benefit of this integration is that police departments may utilize State Community Policing grant funds to meet match requirements on Byrne and other federal grant opportunities, thereby facilitating a police department's access to these funds and enhancing the impact and legacy of the initiatives that result.

Grant Eligibility
All cities and towns in the Commonwealth that wish to develop, expand, or enhance a community policing program or strategy are eligible for state funding. To professionalize police

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services and enhance the quality of life of area residents, collaborative relationships are strongly encouraged between any or all of the following: all appropriate branches of state, local, and federal law enforcement, government and regulatory agencies, private industry, schools, citizens, and various community organizations

Grant Selection Process
The Community Policing Advisory Review Board is comprised of a panel of criminal justice professionals, community policing practitioners, and public policy specialists. The overall mission of the Advisory Board is to devise a fair and equitable method for distributing state funds intended to support community policing initiatives. The Advisory Board also contributes to the design of program reporting requirements and evaluation criteria, and is available for technical assistance to recipients.

Allocation and Administration of Grant Funds
Initiated in Fiscal Year 1994 with $5 million in state funding, community policing funds have increased to $20.16 million in FY99.

Chart 1. Community Policing Funding
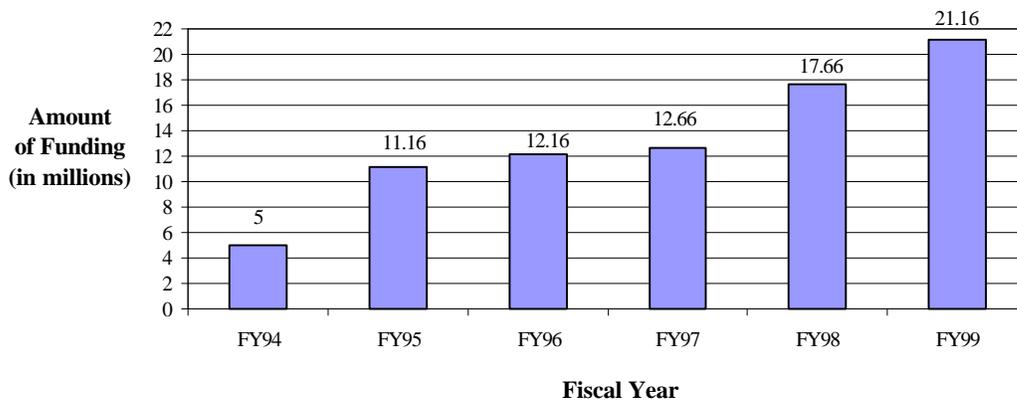
The Community Policing Advisory Board allocates funds based on community population figures acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau. The standards for allocating funding are as follows:

Population Category	FY99 Eligible Award Amounts
0-10,000	$16,000
10,001-20,000	$25,000
Over 20,000	$40,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1996 population estimates. Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER).

The Board reviews and scores each application for funding based on the proposed program initiatives and strategies, and the overall quality of the grant application. Communities may receive an increased award if other communities fail to submit an application. Unallocated funds are distributed to applicants that score in the top one third of all applications received.

Program Participation

The Community Policing Program, implemented in FY94 in 9.6% (34) of all local law enforcement agencies, has grown to support 331 of the 351 communities in Massachusetts (94.3%).

Chart 2. Number of Communities Funded
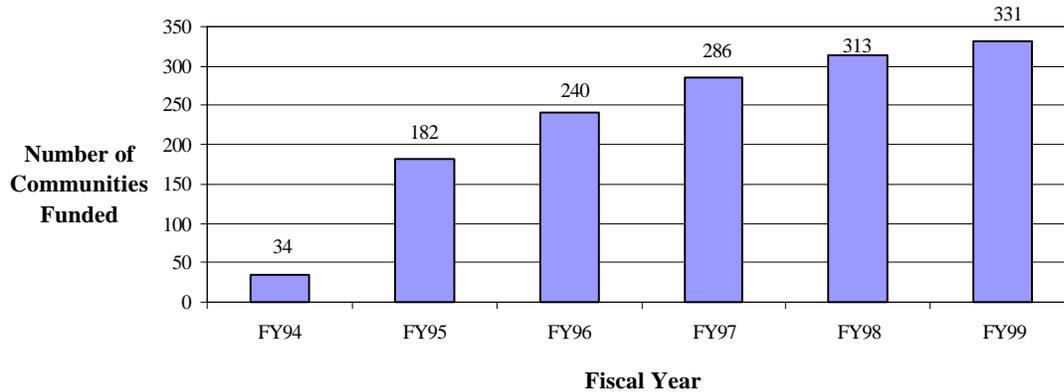
Use of Funding

All grant recipients are required to adhere to state guidelines regarding the purposes for which funding can be applied. State awarded funding is not to be used for items purchased for purposes other than community policing initiatives. Funds can be allocated across the following budget categories:

Personnel: Funds are used to compensate for any personnel costs that would be incurred as a result of a commitment to community policing initiatives.

Training: Funds are used to train both law enforcement personnel and civilians in the philosophy, development, and implementation of community policing, or any training which serves to enhance police administrative, technical, and/or investigative proficiencies of police personnel including: tuition, travel and lodging, and meal expenses.

Overtime Training: Funds are used to defray overtime costs incurred by an officer assigned to a community policing initiative receiving training that occurs and/or extends beyond an officer's regularly scheduled duty.

Overtime Replacement Costs: Funds are used to defray overtime costs incurred as a result of an officer being assigned to a community policing related activity, and is therefore unavailable to fulfill the scheduled duty.

Overtime Beyond Tour of Duty: Funds are used to compensate for any overtime costs incurred as a result of an officer working on activities beyond the regularly scheduled duty.

Supplies & Operating Expenses: Funds are used to compensate for the costs of supplies

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and/or materials needed to support or enhance any community policing programs.

Equipment: Funds are used to defray the costs of purchasing or leasing equipment, (e.g., televisions, VCR's, computers) that support community policing initiatives or enhance police service to the community.

Communication Equipment: Funds are used to defray the costs of purchasing or leasing communication equipment (e.g., modems, pagers, and cellular phones) that are utilized for community policing program initiatives.

Other: Funds are used to compensate for the cost of participation in programs such as Statewide Accreditation and/or program evaluation expenses.

Under the conditions of the Community Policing Grant Program, police departments are allowed to use program funds toward the hiring of new officers, or supporting currently employed officers. The Year-End Evaluation Report collects information on the number of officers supported by State Community Policing Program funds, as well as other federal grant programs they participated in during the specified funding period.

TABLE 1. FY99 Officers Hired and Supported

Grant Program	New Hires		Supported Positions	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-time	Part-Time
State Community Policing Funds	12	29	254	144
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant	3	6	3	5
Federal COPS Grants	388	46	458	210

Community Policing Funding Limitations
Community policing funding is to be used to supplement, *not supplant*, local police department budgets. No funding is provided for construction, weapons, or ammunition.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation
Monitoring and evaluation of the Community Policing Grant Program is conducted both during the funding period and following the completion of the program. Under the conditions of the Community Policing Grant Program, grant recipients are required to complete a Mid-Year and Year-End Evaluation Report. These reports allow for a comprehensive summary of community policing activities implemented locally, regionally, and state wide. The Mid-Year Report, completed approximately six months into the funding period, is designed to assess the status of the program and identify issues surrounding the implementation of initiatives. Questions pertaining to the department's goals and objectives are included, providing departments the forum to present questions, requests for assistance (which can be made at any time), and an opportunity to provide information on any successes and achievements made during the first half of the funding year. EOPS personnel are available to departments to provide feedback or technical assistance throughout the year.

The Community Policing Year-End Evaluation Report builds upon the Mid-Year Report, collecting quantitative data on the various initiatives implemented by participating departments. Specifically, information is collected on the following areas: Department Personnel, Youth Initiatives, Elder Initiatives, Neighborhood Revitalization Initiatives, Patrol and Enforcement, Community Outreach Initiatives, Police Sponsored Community Training, Training for Police Personnel, and Department Purchases.

The information collected from these reports provides insight into how these programs are implemented across the state. Policymakers are informed of the programs provided throughout the year and the scope of residents who are effected. Most importantly, the information acquired through these evaluative tools can provide assistance to future grant recipients in determining the types of programs to implement, based on the popularity of each initiative.

*** **PLEASE NOTE:** *FY98 data presented in this report does not always reflect that which was reported in the 1998 Community Policing Final Report. These data have been updated since the 1998 Report was released.*

For the second consecutive year, the Year-End Evaluation Report has been an invaluable tool in identifying how State Community Policing Program funds are used. The Year-End Report requires departments to report on only those initiatives which have been enhanced or implemented using State Community Policing Program funding. Community policing programs implemented or supported with other funds are not captured in this report.

Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999 data were analyzed and comparisons were made for the number of persons and police departments participating in specified programs during the two fiscal years. For a number of initiatives, police department and officer participation decreased from FY98 to FY99. Given the increase in the number of funded departments during the 1999 Fiscal Year, these declines require further examination. Through subsequent data analysis and review of both years' program reports, a number of possible explanations have been identified and are worthy of mention.

The reported decline in participation of some program components may be explained by the changes made in the most recent version of the Community Policing Year-End Evaluation Report. The FY98 report provided the respondents a variety of wide-ranging programmatic elements from which to chose. Certain program initiatives were broadly defined (e.g., youth initiatives). Revisions of the 1999 Year-End Evaluation Report narrowed these initiatives providing departments the opportunity to report on more specific, inclusive programs. As a result, the revised evaluation report was successful in obtaining more accurate data on the nature of the initiatives implemented during the FY99 grant period.

For example, under Youth programs, Anti-Gang Initiatives in the FY98 report produced Youth Violence, School Violence, and School Safety/Security Initiatives in the FY99 version. When reporting in FY98, departments who had these programs were limited to report under the Anti-Gang initiatives. In FY99, they could further specify their Anti-Gang initiatives into a more appropriate category, thus leading to a decrease in the number of departments reporting under Anti-Gang initiatives. This year's data indicates that there was in fact a reported decline in the

number of departments and police officers involved in Anti-Gang initiatives. However, when considering the related initiatives added to the report for FY99, the corresponding data is significant. Approximately 40% of departments reported having implemented school violence prevention and school safety initiatives *separate* from anti-gang programs.

Another possible explanation for the declines are that program initiatives that were poorly attended in FY98 were not repeated in FY99. Rather, to better utilize resources, departments implemented different programs the following year. Similarly, some initiatives are designed as "one time only" opportunities for police officers and participating residents. It may be expected that a reduction would be seen in participation in initiatives such as the Citizen/Youth Police Academy, Rape Aggression Defense Training, self-defense training, and a number of police training sessions. Officers and citizens often complete these initiatives only once. While new groups of people will enroll in these initiatives, often the initial participation levels are not reached.

Frequently, police departments have a program component available to the community, but is supported by local or federal grant money, rather than state grant funding. Additional funding opportunities have a direct impact on Community Policing initiatives, thus an impact on the reported decline in participation. Initiatives that are made available by the department but are not assisted with state Community Policing program funding are not reported on the year-end report. It is important to recognize the impact non-state funding has on interpreting the findings of the Year-End reports. The decline in participation may reflect funds being adjusted and allocated to different initiatives in FY99.

Lastly, as with any attempt to collect data, there will be discrepancies in the interpretation of the collection tool. For department personnel reporting for the first time, the number of officers and/or civilians that participate in a noted program initiative may be estimated too high or too low. As an example, for the person completing the report, Anti-Gang Enforcement may be inherent in police activity, however the number of officers should reflect those that are participating in a special or newly developed anti-gang enforcement initiative. In some cases, the data provided might reflect an entire department having been involved in a particular program, which may not have been inaccurate.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides information regarding programs implemented with FY99 Community Policing Grant Program funding. Within each program component, more detailed descriptions are provided for the eight most popular initiatives reported on. Community policing initiatives may include participation by police departments, officers, and/or citizens within the community as a way to initiate and strengthen community partnerships, and to educate community members about crime prevention and safety issues. For each of the program components, the number of participating police departments, officers, and citizens is provided. Charts reflecting the most popular initiatives within the specified category are accompanied by program descriptions. In addition, tables are presented for all reported initiatives for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, accompanied by percent changes in participation. This section is organized into the following program areas: Youth initiatives, Elder initiatives, Neighborhood Revitalization initiatives, Patrol and Enforcement initiatives, Community Outreach initiatives, Community Training initiatives, Police Training, and Equipment Leases and Purchases.

YOUTH INITIATIVES

Community Policing funding offers police departments the opportunity to implement a number of programs geared toward children and young adults throughout the community. While the type of youth program varies by department, all programs are designed to provide educational and extracurricular activities for area youth and encourage a general awareness and understanding between police officers and young people.

Eight Most Popular Youth Initiatives
The following segment provides programmatic descriptions of the eight most popular youth initiatives provided across the Commonwealth with state Community Policing funds during Fiscal Year 1999.

Chart 3. FY99 Youth Initiatives Supported with State Community Policing Funds
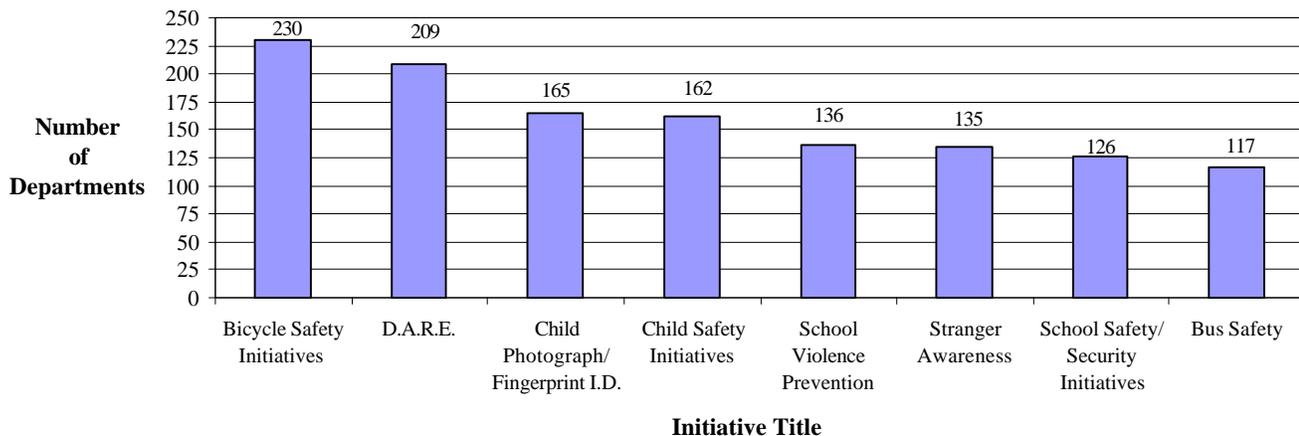
Bicycle Safety
Bicycle patrol officers provide bicycle safety education to young people throughout the community. Safety lessons may be conducted during school hours if a collaborative effort has

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been made between the police department and school officials. Lessons are also presented during community events and separately organized classes. During the FY99 reporting period, 230 departments and 1,011 police officers provided bicycle safety training to youth within their community.

D.A.R.E
Drug Abuse Prevention Education (D.A.R.E.) is a specialized program designed to prevent young people from engaging in drug use and drug-related criminal activity. D.A.R.E. officers educate young people on the dangers of alcohol and drug use both within and outside the school. Through classroom lectures, D.A.R.E.-sponsored community programs, and after-school activities, local police officers develop positive relationships with young people. Two hundred nine (209) police departments and 436 officers were supported with Community Policing funds for D.A.R.E. activities during FY99.

Child Photograph/Fingerprint Identification
Along with child safety instruction (*see below*), child identification registration initiatives serve to protect children if they should ever be separated from their parents or guardians. In addition, child identification through photographs and fingerprints can be a highly effective and life saving tool for locating missing or abducted children. FY99 Community Policing funds supported 165 police departments and the involvement of 629 officers in child identification programs.

Child Safety
Child safety campaigns are popular community policing initiatives and serve to teach children and parents ways to protect themselves from both strangers and hazardous situations. Child safety initiatives are advantageous for the department, families, and the community, in that they offer awareness on the importance of personal safety for children, and strategies to ensure safety. One hundred sixty-two (162) police departments utilized FY99 Community Policing funding to assign 646 officers to participate in child safety initiatives.

School Violence Prevention
In response to a heightened concern pertaining to violence in the schools, FY99 program funds were utilized to implement and enhance preventative strategies on school violence. One hundred thirty-six (136) police departments and 417 officers engaged in projects that focus on both children and school administrators, working collaboratively to support an effective anti-violence environment within and around schools throughout the community.

Stranger Awareness
During the 1999 Fiscal Year, 135 police departments made stranger awareness initiatives available to young community residents, with the involvement of a reported 344 police officers. Stranger awareness promotes safety strategies and encourages young people to be aware of their surroundings at all times, and to make safe decisions regarding strangers. Like many other preventative youth initiatives, stranger awareness lectures are designed to encourage continuing interaction between police and area youth.

School Safety/Security Initiatives
School safety and security initiatives are designed to provide young people an environment safe

from violence, and establish an ongoing working relationship between police personnel and community educators. Increased campus patrol, youth liaison officers, and police presence at school functions such as dances and nighttime athletic events are all frequently implemented under this category. Three hundred seventy-five (375) police officers from 126 departments participated in school safety/security initiatives during FY99.

Bus Safety

Bus safety initiatives offer the opportunity for young people to learn about strategies that encourage them to acquire skills on maintaining safety while riding the bus, including staying seated to avoid injury and steps to take in case of an accident. 117 police departments offered bus safety awareness initiatives to young people during FY99, provided by 211 officers.

TABLE 2. FY98 & FY99 Police Departments and Officer Involvement in Youth Initiatives

Youth Initiative	Number of Departments		% Change Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change Officer Participation
	FY98	**FY99**		**FY98**	**FY99**	
Bicycle Safety	*	230		*	1,011	
D.A.R.E. Program	204	209	2.5%	516	436	-15.5%
Child Photograph/Fingerprint I.D.	208	165	-20.7%	882	629	-28.7%
Child Safety	233	162	-30.5%	1,059	646	-39.0%
School Violence Prevention	*	136		*	417	
Stranger Awareness	*	135		*	344	
School Safety/Security Initiatives	*	126		*	375	
Bus Safety	*	117		*	211	
Underage Drinking Prevention Initiatives	*	116		*	568	
In-School Instruction	184	116	-37.0%	658	365	-44.5%
Teen Dating Violence Education	127	106	-16.5%	289	217	-24.9%
School Resource Officer	138	101	-26.8%	260	159	-38.8%
Recreation for Youth	142	94	-33.8%	834	462	-44.6%
Passenger Safety	*	82		*	291	
Athletics for Youth	101	75	-25.7%	720	409	-43.2%
Mock Crash Program	*	68		*	207	
Youth Violence Prevention Initiatives	*	66		*	215	
After School Program	93	58	-37.6%	647	318	-50.9%
Truancy Officer (Sworn)	64	56	-12.5%	81	94	16.0%
Youth Police Academy	64	49	-23.4%	577	419	-27.4%
Firearm Safety	*	45		*	77	
Mentoring for Youth	64	43	-32.8%	235	214	-8.9%
Skateboard Park	*	43		*	72	
Explorers Program	*	38		*	100	
Youth Anti-Gang Initiatives	53	32	-39.6%	237	177	-25.3%
Cop Cards	40	31	-22.5%	953	672	-29.5%
Police Athletic League	27	28	3.7%	206	276	34.0%
In-Line Skating/Skateboarding Safety	*	27		*	56	
Youth Drop-In Center	46	18	-60.9%	190	94	-50.5%
Truancy Officer (Civilian)	14	10	-28.6%	16	22	37.5%

Youth Initiative	Number of Departments		% Change Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change Officer Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Youth Crime Watch	*	8		*	46	
Gay/Straight Alliance Groups for Youth	*	6		*	11	
Youth Police Cadet Program	26	5	-80.8%	131	31	-76.3%

* Initiative not captured in the FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report

In addition to the programs listed above, the following youth initiatives were also provided by local police agencies during FY99: *Halloween Safety Activities, Graduation Activities, Bowling Leagues, Reading Programs, Youth Mountain Bike Clubs, Ropes Courses, Bike Rodeos,* and *Multi-Cultural Youth Festivals.*

ELDER INITIATIVES

The State Community Policing Grant Program's elder initiatives are designed to enhance the relationship between senior citizens and law enforcement personnel, and to ensure ongoing police involvement in the community's elder population. To effectively do so, police departments must obtain a better understanding of elder citizens' unique needs. As encouraged by the guidelines of the state Community Policing Program, a collaborative effort between the local police department and local Council on Aging groups (or comparable organizations) can augment the success and rate of participation of such unique initiatives.

Eight Most Popular Elder Initiatives
The most frequently implemented initiatives geared toward the elderly by communities participating in the State Community Policing Program are listed below.

Chart 4. FY99 Elder Initiatives Supported With State Funds
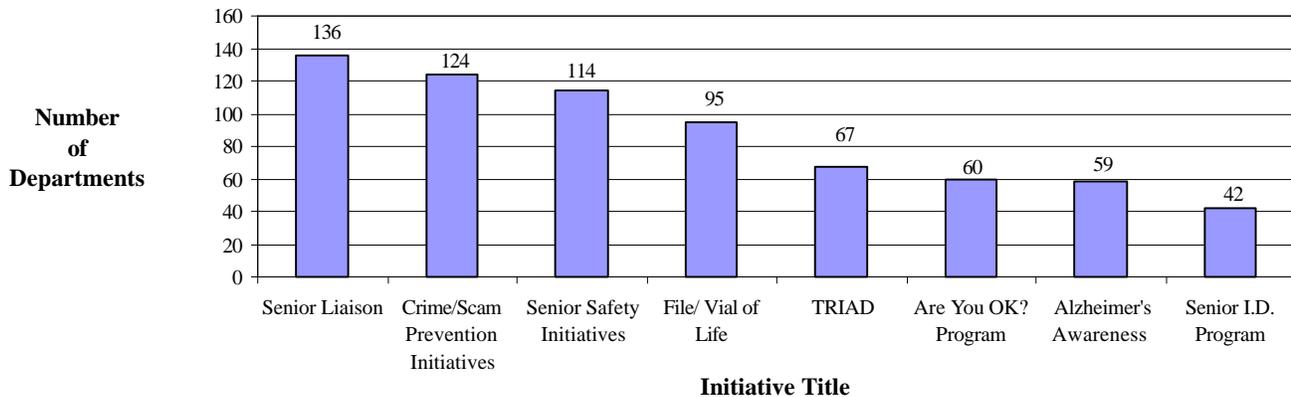
Senior Liaison
To reduce the incidence of elder abuse, maltreatment, and victimization, Senior Liaison officers are assigned as emissaries to the elderly population. Through continuous contact, concern for elder safety is reinforced, fear of crime is reduced, and the degree of satisfaction with the police is increased. During FY99, 136 departments had implemented a Senior Liaison Officer within their community, totaling 220 participating Senior Liaison Officers throughout the state.

Crime/Scam Prevention
Crime/Scam Prevention initiatives provide education to the elderly that focuses on reducing vulnerability to crime and violence targeting elderly citizens. Programs like these encourage awareness of potential types of victimization, and offers information and crime prevention techniques that provide a greater degree of security for senior citizens. One hundred twenty-four (124) departments and 285 participating officers during the 1999 state funding period implemented Crime/Scam prevention initiatives.

Senior Safety/Self-Defense
The elderly are highly susceptible to crimes such as burglary and petty theft (National Crime Prevention Council, 1995). Senior safety and self-defense training is designed to educate senior citizens on strategies to prevent potential physical attacks. These training initiatives also provide for continued communication between department personnel and elderly citizens. During FY99, 114 police departments utilized community policing funding to implement elder safety and self-defense training and 283 officers participated, an increase of 20% and 29.8% respectively, compared to the prior year.

File/Vial of Life
The File/Vial of Life programs are designed to ensure the best quality of service and assistance to elderly citizens throughout the community. Elderly participants receive magnetic cards that list emergency contact names and personalized medical information needed by police officers and emergency medical personnel when responding to a call at individual residences (e.g., medications, previous medical information, names of family members). Ninety-five (95) police departments and 192 officers operated a File/Vial of Life elder program during FY99.

TRIAD
TRIAD refers to the overlapping relationship between the elderly, the police department, and the community at large, working together to reduce the incidence of criminal victimization of older citizens and enhance the delivery of service by law enforcement agencies to that population. TRIAD programs address elder issues such as crime prevention and personal safety, and serves to assist senior citizens in maintaining a better quality of life. During 1999, 67 police departments operated a TRIAD program with 124 officers participating.

Are You O.K.? Program
This computer-based program serves to ensure the safety of elderly and/or homebound residents. The specialized computer system automatically places a daily call to the respondent to check on their well being. If the respondent does not answer the call, the computer immediately places an alert signal to the dispatcher to contact a family member and, if necessary, dispatch an officer to the residence. During FY99, 60 departments reported having the Are You O.K.? Program available to the community, and 267 police officers assisted in the program statewide. In FY99, officer participation almost doubled (46%) from the previous year.

Alzheimer Awareness
Alzheimer's disease can cause intense disorientation for those who suffer from it, and extreme concern for friends and family members of afflicted individuals. There are varying community policing approaches to Alzheimer's awareness initiatives, from meetings between department

personnel, local Council on Aging staff members, and elderly residents, to registries that maintain personal information and descriptions of persons in the area suffering from the illness. Each program serves to keep those who suffer from the disease safe from harm and potential abuse. During the FY99 grant period, 59 departments and 161 officers participated in initiatives that address Alzheimer's disease.

Senior Identification Program
Community Policing funding has been utilized to implement senior identification initiatives that are designed to enhance the safety of elderly residents. Identification bracelets for seniors suffering from memory loss are included in this initiative, providing officers the ability to quickly identify wandering persons and return them home. During FY99, 42 departments reported having a senior identification program available in their community, with 74 officers participating in the initiative.

TABLE 3: FY98 & FY99 Police Department and Officer Involvement in Elder Initiatives

Elder Initiative	Number of Departments		% Change in Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change in Officer Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Senior Liaison	189	136	-28.0%	341	220	-35.5%
Crime/Scam Prevention Initiatives	215	124	-42.3%	507	285	-43.8%
Senior Safety/Self Defense Initiatives	95	114	20.0%	218	283	29.8%
File/Vial of Life	93	95	2.2%	205	192	-6.3%
TRIAD	76	67	-11.8%	148	124	-16.2%
Are You OK? Program	59	60	1.7%	183	267	45.9%
Alzheimer's Awareness	93	59	-36.6%	392	161	-58.9%
Senior I.D. Program	57	42	-26.3%	129	74	-42.6%
SALT Council	44	37	-15.9%	117	64	-45.3%
55 Alive Program	*	28		*	44	
Senior Police Academy	47	23	-51.1%	442	126	-71.5%
Senior Night Out	31	21	-32.3%	122	127	4.1%

* Initiative not captured in the FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report

In addition to the programs listed above, the following elder initiatives were also provided by local police agencies during FY99: *Senior Luncheons, Elderly Home Visits, Elder Protection Program, Driver Refresher Course, Senior Citizen Meetings, Y2K Scam Prevention,* and *911 Education*.

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION INITIATIVES

In an effort to improve the community at large, local police departments have adopted and/or continued neighborhood-based projects that serve to reduce crime and improve the overall quality of life for local residents. The majority of these programs focus on improving the physical environment of the community. In addition, like that of youth and elder initiatives, neighborhood revitalization initiatives encourage a close, trusting working relationship between community residents and local law enforcement officers.

Eight Most Popular Neighborhood Revitalization Initiatives

The most frequently implemented neighborhood revitalization projects adopted by communities participating in the State Community Policing Program are listed below.

Chart 5. FY99 Neighborhood Revitalization Initiatives Supported with State Funds
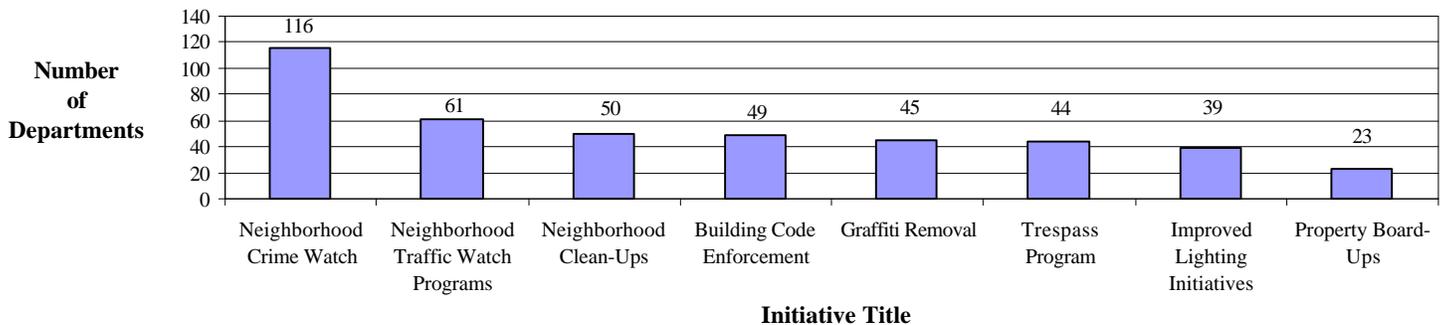
Neighborhood Crime Watch

Neighborhood Crime Watches are designed to reduce the incidence of suspicious activity and crime throughout a targeted neighborhood or the community at large. The crux of neighborhood watches is the enlistment and the active participation of citizens working collaboratively with law enforcement officer to reduce crime in their communities. Citizens are encouraged to get to know their neighbors, are trained to recognize and report suspicious activities in their neighborhood, and are instructed on crime prevention strategies that they can do independently, such as home security improvements. During the 1999 grant period, 116 police departments and 674 police officers participated in neighborhood crime watches.

Neighborhood Traffic Watch

Neighborhood traffic/speed watches, an initiative dependent on the collaborative efforts of police officers and community residents, are designed to encourage resident involvement in the enforcement of traffic laws, and the reporting of traffic-related violations. Traffic watches vary in their design and implementation, however the goal is consistent among the communities where they are in place. Such initiatives serve to reduce the threat of accidents due to high speed, thereby improving the safety of area residents. Reported for the first time in FY99, 61 police departments and 298 officers reported implementing neighborhood traffic watches within their community.

Neighborhood Clean-ups

Through a collaborative effort between community members and police department personnel,

neighborhood clean-ups are designed to revitalize areas within the community that have gone unattended. By improving the community's appearance and overall image, opportunities for criminals to hide illegal activity is reduced. Three hundred forty-nine (349) police officers from 50 departments participated in neighborhood clean-up programs across the Commonwealth.

Building Code Enforcement
Police involvement is absolutely necessary to ensure that landlords and homeowners are in compliance with the city/town's building ordinances and codes. Violations of building code standards make living conditions for residents less than satisfactory. For this reason, a direct response by police department personnel can help substantially. Community Policing funds supported 49 police departments and 308 officers in enforcing community building codes.

Graffiti Removal
Graffiti, a frequently used method of communication between gang members, can be visually unappealing and promotes a negative image of a community. The primary purpose of graffiti removal is threefold: to disrupt gang communication, clean unsightly buildings, and to provide legitimate employment opportunities for young people. Forty-five (45) police departments utilized FY99 Community Policing funds to carry out the removal of graffiti, assigning 352 police officers to assist in this initiative.

Trespass Program
Trespass initiatives focus on the prevention of trespassing on both public and private property. Citizens are encouraged to assist officers in reducing such occurrences by being alert and aware of trespassers and to report any information to the police directly. During FY99, 44 police departments and 343 officers operated trespass programs with state funds.

Improved Lighting
Insufficient lighting in both residential and business areas provides an opportunity for criminal activity given the darkness it provides. Through organized efforts between residents, business owners, and police officers, lighting can be increased throughout the community where crime is most likely to occur (e.g., pathways, park trails, small side streets). The more intense the light, the less the likelihood of criminal activity. FY99 Community Policing funds supported 39 police departments and 151 officers in implementing better lighting within their community.

Property Board Ups
Like neighborhood clean-ups, property board-ups serve to improve the community's visual appearance and promote responsibility on the part of property owners and the community at large. As a collective effort between police department personnel and area residents, specific neighborhoods within the community that have dilapidated buildings are targeted to be restructured, thereby improving the physical presence of the area. During the 1999 reporting period, 23 police departments participated in property board-up projects, enlisting the participation of 121 officers.

TABLE 4. FY98 & FY99 Police Department and Officer Involvement in Neighborhood Revitalization Initiatives

Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative	Number of Departments		% Change in Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change in Officer Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Neighborhood Crime Watch	171	116	-32.2%	840	674	-19.8%
Neighborhood Traffic Watch Programs	*	61		*	298	
Neighborhood Clean-Ups	58	50	-13.8%	341	349	2.3%
Building Code Enforcement	60	49	-18.3%	441	308	-30.2%
Graffiti Removal	57	45	-21.1%	403	352	-12.7%
Trespass Program	60	44	-26.7%	463	343	-25.9%
Improved Lighting Initiatives	74	39	-47.3%	268	151	-43.7%
Property Board-Ups	26	23	-11.5%	145	121	-16.6%
Speedy Eviction	33	17	-48.5%	158	132	-16.5%
CPTED	31	11	-64.5%	203	45	-77.8%

* Initiative not captured in the FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report

In addition to programs listed above, other neighborhood revitalization initiatives implemented during FY99 include: *beach clean-ups, waterfront watch meetings, junk car clean-ups,* and *boat owners crime watch.*

PATROL AND ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

The State Community Policing Grant Program encourages local police departments to develop new and innovative enforcement and patrol initiatives that are designed to address specific community issues. A variety of enforcement initiatives are reported on each year, seven of which were newly added to the Year-End Evaluation report for Fiscal Year 1999.

Eight Most Popular Patrol and Enforcement Initiatives
The most frequently implemented patrol and enforcement by communities participating in the State Community Policing Program are listed below.

Chart 6. FY99 Patrol and Enforcement Initiatives Supported with State Funds
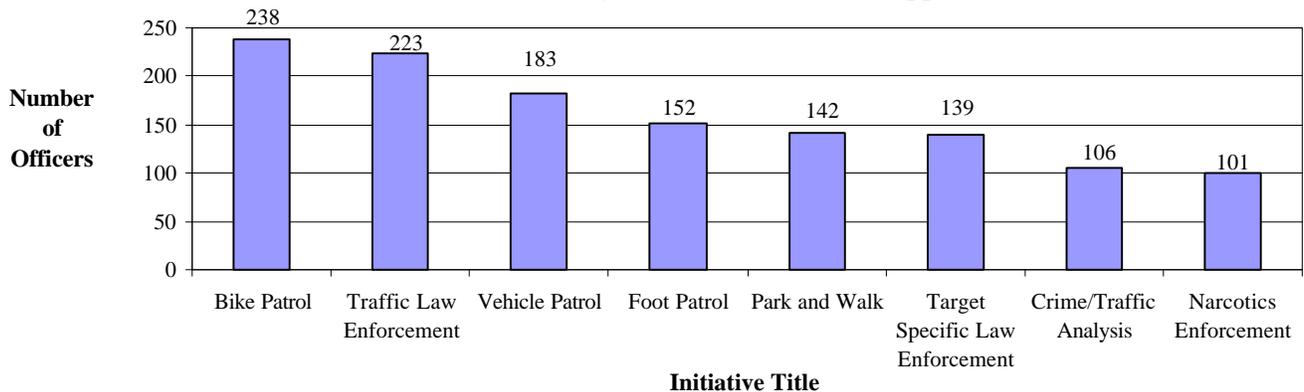
Bike Patrol
Bike patrols promote a closer relationship between police officers and citizens as they increase police visibility within the community. The use of bike patrols is a highly effective enforcement tool as well, allowing officers to pursue suspects through areas unreachable with patrol cars. During FY99, 238 police departments used funding to support bike patrol, utilizing 1,937 officers.

Traffic Law Enforcement
Traffic law enforcement initiatives serve to reduce the number of traffic accidents and violations by strategically placing officers in areas that have experienced previous traffic problems. This form of enforcement may include parking code enforcement or radar enforced areas near schools or areas where children frequently gather. During FY99, 223 police departments implemented traffic law enforcement initiatives with state funds, assigning 3,774 police officers to the task. Though the number of departments implementing traffic enforcement initiatives increased by only 3 agencies, there was a 35% increase in the number of officers involved in these initiatives.

Vehicle Patrol
Patrols conducted with police cruisers are the most common form of police patrol and establishment of police presence. An effective and rapid response is the primary objective when conducting vehicle patrols. One hundred eighty-three (183) police departments applied state funding towards enhancing vehicle patrols, involving 4,620 officers. Despite a slight decline in the number of participating departments, the number of participating officers increased 20.5% compared to 1998.

Foot Patrol
Foot patrols are highly effective in initiating and maintaining close contact with the community. Foot patrols reinforce personal ties to the community, strengthening trust and respect between police officers and citizens, and provide officers an opportunity to acquire a better understanding of the needs of that area. One hundred fifty-two (152) police departments used Community Policing funds to support 1,953 foot patrol officers.

Park and Walk
The Park and Walk initiative is a patrol strategy whereby police officers park their cruiser and patrol on foot through a designated area within the community. As opposed to a vehicle patrol or a foot patrol, the officer's visibility and presence is known both by the parked cruiser, as well as officer's presence patrolling the area on foot. This combined strategy is both proactive and preventive in nature. Community Policing funds were utilized to support 2,652 police officers from 142 police departments to engage in this dual approach to patrol.

Target Specific Enforcement
Communities have enforcement obstacles that are unique to that community alone. Target specific enforcement focuses on problems such as curfews, truancy, and underage alcohol and tobacco sales. FY99 state funding supported target specific enforcement for 139 police departments and 1,870 officers.

Crime/Traffic Analysis

Police departments across the state have implemented crime and traffic analysis initiatives that target specific areas of interest to the department and the community at large. By utilizing mapping and crime data software, data can be analyzed according to a particular area of concern, such as where robberies most frequently occur, the peak time that motor vehicles are stolen, or the street where speeding tickets are issued the most. Subsequently, police departments can use this information to target those areas or times, and respond effectively to reduce and eliminate the targeted problem. During FY99, 106 police departments reported conducting some form of crime/traffic analysis, utilizing 313 police officers.

Narcotics Enforcement

The Community Policing Grant Program encourages specialized patrols that are designed to reduce the incidence of drug sales, manufacturing, and drug use. Narcotics enforcement is most effective when partnerships are developed among law enforcement agencies across jurisdictions (*see also Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces*). During the FY99 reporting period, 101 departments reported implementing these enforcement initiatives with 849 officers participating across the state, a 10% increase in police officer participation.

TABLE 5. FY98 & FY99 Police Department and Officer Involvement in Patrol and Enforcement Initiatives

Patrol and Enforcement Initiative	Number of Departments		% Change in Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change in Officer Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Bike Patrol	233	238	2.1%	1,929	1,937	0.4%
Traffic Law Enforcement	220	223	1.4%	2,797	3,774	34.9%
Vehicle Patrol	198	183	-7.6%	3,834	4,620	20.5%
Foot Patrol	173	152	-12.1%	1,956	1,953	-0.2%
Park and Walk	170	142	-16.5%	3,081	2,652	-13.9%
Target Specific Law Enforcement	189	139	-26.5%	2,206	1,870	-15.2%
Crime/Traffic Analysis	*	106		*	313	
Narcotics Enforcement	142	101	-28.9%	771	849	10.1%
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	102	82	-19.6%	374	383	2.4%
Partnerships with Probation	109	77	-29.4%	498	570	14.5%
Motorcycle Patrol	66	70	6.1%	298	349	17.1%
Watch Your Car Program	*	70		*	285	
Warrant Apprehension	93	62	-33.3%	749	711	-5.1%
Hate Crimes	88	56	-36.4%	273	404	48.0%
OUI Enforcement/Checkpoints	*	44		*	533	
Marine Patrol	41	41	0.0%	235	240	2.1%
Geo-Mapping	*	39		*	88	
Anti-Gang Enforcement	52	36	-30.8%	294	265	-9.9%
Cops in Shops	*	31		*	314	
Crime Hotline	53	22	-58.5%	162	90	-44.4%
Speeding Hotline	*	20		*	202	
Mounted Patrol	*	9		*	37	

* Initiative not captured in the FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report

In addition to programs listed above, other patrol/enforcement initiatives implemented during FY99 include: *Underage drinking sting operations, Beach/park patrols, Crosswalk and Seatbelt safety, Lake Patrols, Car seat checkpoints, Drug Tip Hotline, Conservation Land Patrols, Unregistered Motor Vehicle Enforcement, Hotspot Enforcement,* and *Off Road Vehicle (ATV) Enforcement.*

COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

Community outreach initiatives offer area residents educational and extramural activities that are designed to promote awareness on topics related to safety and crime prevention. These outreach projects, put residents and police officers in direct contact with each other, facilitating an ongoing communication between local law enforcement representatives and the community at large, and providing an opportunity to discuss pertinent issues and topics. These initiatives also provide a chance for residents to obtain a greater degree of understanding of the duties of a police officer.

Eight Most Popular Community Outreach Initiatives

The following initiative highlights are those that were implemented most frequently by police departments during state fiscal year 1999.

Chart 7. FY99 Community Outreach Initiatives Supported with State Funds
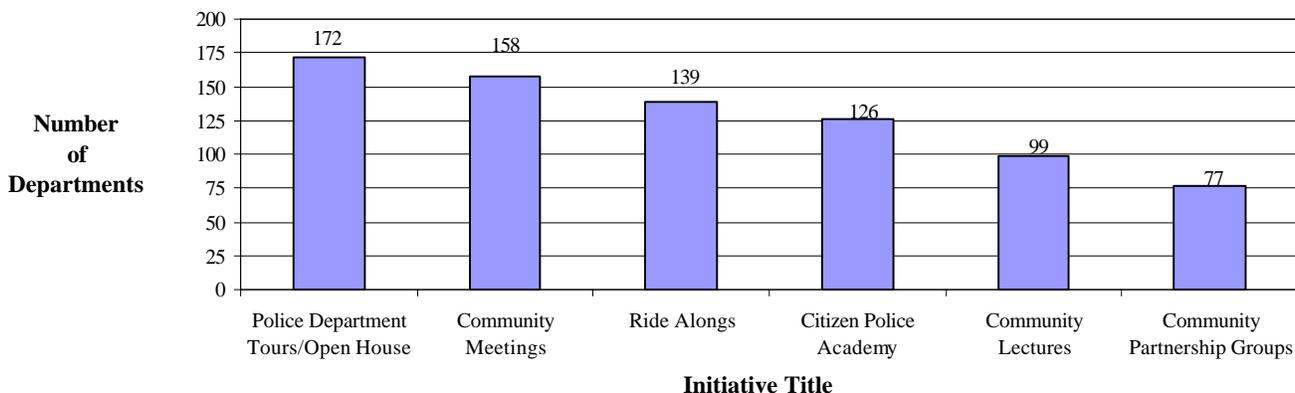
Police Department Tours/Open House

Police station tours succeed in exposing citizens to what police officers do during their daily routine. Tours are effective in teaching community residents, both young and old, the inner workings of a police department. For example, citizens receive instruction in the process involved with booking and detaining suspects. FY99 Community Policing funds supported 949 police officers in providing police station tours to 26,545 community residents, where participation increased 24% compared to the prior year.

Community Meetings

Meetings held between community members and police personnel provide a forum to address concerns and expectations with regard to crime and the delivery of services, and may help to facilitate ways to resolve problems and improve service. During FY99, 1,124 police officers and

18,160 citizens engaged in community meetings to help address community issues. Though there was a 31% decline in the number of departments reporting the availability of community meetings in 1999 compared to 1998, there was a significant 26% increase in the number of attending citizens.

Ride Alongs
Ride alongs provide citizens with a better understanding of the role of police firsthand, and are frequently provided for both interested students and citizens. FY99 Community Policing funds provided 3,570 citizens the opportunity to experience the police officers' duties through ride alongs, provided by 1,079 officers. Citizen participation increased by 26% compared to the previous year.

Citizen Police Academy
The purpose of the Citizen Police Academy is to provide citizens an opportunity to learn first-hand about their local police department. Specifically, residents become familiar with the various elements of their police department, the role of law enforcement in the criminal justice system, and the daily tasks in which officers engage. With ongoing and increasing involvement in citizen police academies, local law enforcement agencies and residents have an opportunity to work collectively to address community related problems. During FY99, 1,303 police officers and 5,232 citizens participated in their local citizen police academy, a 13% increase from the prior year.

Internet and E-mail Access/Police Website
Technological advances such as Internet access, police department websites, and e-mail provide department personnel and citizens easier means of communication and information sharing. High priority messages from the department to area residents can be made available on-line, and through e-mail systems residents can request information, report crimes, and provide suggestions on police approaches to interacting with the community at large.

Chart 8. Number Departments with Technological Outreach
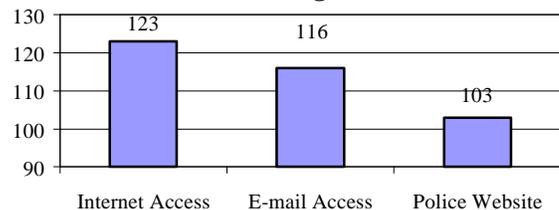
Community Lectures
Continuing with initiatives that are designed to educate community residents, police departments often organize lectures focusing on a number of topics including drinking and driving, child and home safety, and crime prevention. Lecturers may include police officers, criminal justice/law enforcement practitioners, academics, and social service professionals. Four hundred ninety-eight (498) police officers from 99 departments made community lectures available to 10,810 residents, supported by Community Policing funds.

Community Partnership Groups
Initiating organized community partnerships which includes residents, business owners, local government officials, and police officers is a highly advantageous initiative to ensure communication and crime prevention. Community partnership groups are often used as a forum

to discuss community issues and concerns, and establish closer ties with local law enforcement officers. With the encouragement of police, citizens can organize themselves and initiate crime prevention strategies of their own, thus reinforcing the prevention focus of Community Policing. Four hundred ninety (490) police officers and 6,447 citizens organized and participated in community partnership groups during FY99.

©**National Night Out**
Though not a listed initiative on the Year-End Evaluation Report, it should be mentioned that local police departments across the state utilized community policing funds to assist in implementing their community's National Night Out Program. National Night Out, a nationally recognized initiative held the first Tuesday in August, is designed to heighten crime and drug prevention awareness, generate support for local law enforcement initiatives within the community, and strengthen police and community relations and community spirit. For a selected number of hours or days, community residents are invited to take part in festivities held in local neighborhood parks or "block parties."

TABLE 6. FY98 & FY99 Police Department and Officer Involvement in Community Outreach Initiatives

Community Outreach Initiative	Number of Departments		% Change in Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change in Officer Participation	Number of Citizens		% Change in Citizen Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Police Department Tours/Open House	232	172	-25.9%	1,463	949	-35.1%	21,425	26,545	23.9%
Community Meetings	230	158	-31.3%	1,603	1,124	-29.9%	14,365	18,160	26.4%
Ride Alongs	157	139	-11.5%	1,391	1,079	-22.4%	2,832	3,570	26.1%
Citizen Police Academy	152	126	-17.1%	1,865	1,303	-30.1%	4,624	5,232	13.1%
Internet Access	169	123	-27.2%	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	
E-mail Access	125	116	-7.2%	938	1,352	44.1%	N/A	N/A	
Police Website	125	103	-17.6%	283	19	-93.3%	N/A	N/A	
Community Lectures	200	99	-50.5%	1,008	498	-50.6%	14,820	10,810	-27.1%
Community Partnership Groups	172	77	-55.2%	1,068	490	-54.1%	7,337	6,447	-12.1%
Citizen Surveys	117	68	-41.9%	1,001	237	-76.3%	28,645	31,993	11.7%
Cable Access Programs	103	59	-42.7%	326	310	-4.9%	N/A	N/A	
Citizen Academy Alumni Association	44	37	-15.9%	274	152	-44.5%	2,122	1,582	-25.4%
Community Based Justice	42	29	-31.0%	151	146	-3.3%	2,120	328	-84.5%
Mobile Substation	15	19	26.7%	163	142	-12.9%	570	518	-9.1%
Community Notification	*	8		*	60		*	6	
Restorative Justice	8	7	-12.5%	8	17	112.5%	81	67	-17.3%

* Initiative not captured in the FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report

In addition to programs listed above, other community outreach initiatives implemented during FY99 include: *community sports and athletic events, community based dances, youth commissions, and domestic violence awareness and prevention initiatives.*

POLICE SPONSORED COMMUNITY TRAINING

Similar to community outreach initiatives, police sponsored community training sessions are extremely effective in establishing a common link between police officers and community residents. Training sessions are offered in a variety of areas that focus on crime prevention and safety initiatives for individuals, families, and the community at large. In addition to the educational benefits they provide the communities, police sponsored training provides officers an opportunity to interact with residents in a role other than law enforcement.

Eight Most Popular Police Sponsored Community Training Initiatives

The following segment describes the most frequently implemented training sessions provided by police departments within their community during the FY99 funding period.

Chart 9. FY99 Police Sponsored Community Trainings
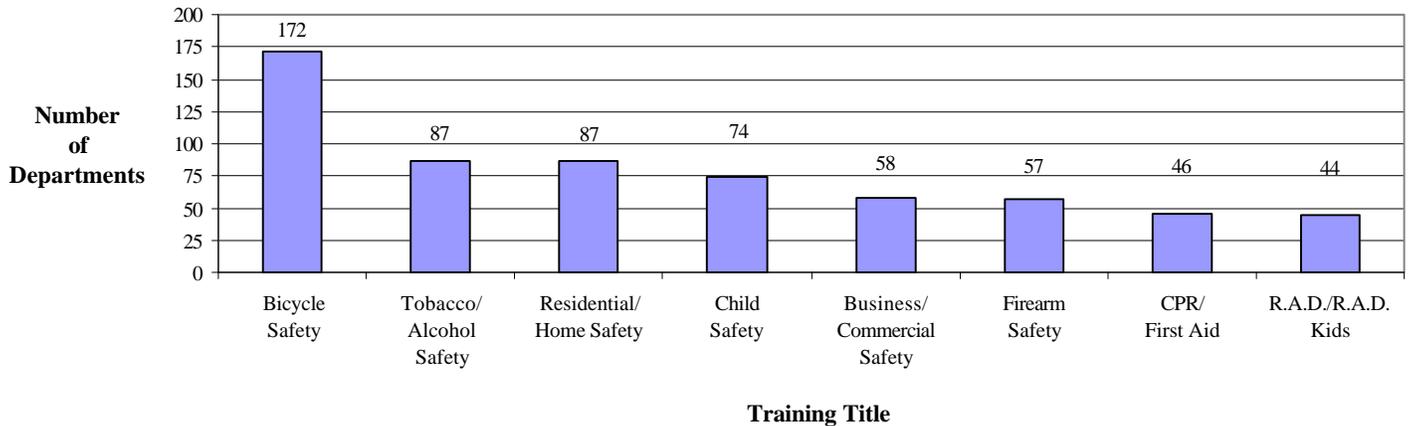
Bicycle Safety
Bicycle safety training is provided to youth and adults, and focuses on proper riding techniques, helmet use, and proper bicycle maintenance. During FY99, 655 police officers and 25,782 citizens (juveniles and adults) participated in bicycle safety training programs. Compared to the previous year, citizen participation in bicycle safety initiatives increased 49% in 1999.

Tobacco/Alcohol Safety
Police involvement in tobacco and alcohol awareness and prevention strategies is widely applied in a number of communities. A variety of initiatives have been implemented including alcohol awareness and prevention education during prom time, lectures on the dangers of drinking and driving, and active participation in community trainings for adults. FY99 funding supported the training of 9,501 residents, provided by 197 officers.

Residential/Home Safety
Police departments have implemented initiatives that educate residents on preventing home invasion and burglary, providing more knowledge and a greater degree of comfort for citizens. During FY99, 237 police officers engaged in residential and home safety training for 9,497 citizens. In comparing the recent year's data with that of FY98, the number of police officers reportedly engaged in residential and home safety initiatives declined 32%. However, resident participation increased substantially by 48%.

Child Safety

During fiscal year 1999, Child Safety training has the second highest level of citizen attendance for any program initiative supported by Community Policing funding. Over 21,000 residents and 263 police officers participated in child safety training, whereby both parents and children learn how to ensure the safety of their children. Resident participation in child safety initiatives increased approximately 20% in FY99 compared to FY98.

Business/Commercial Safety

In an effort to reduce the incidence of business and commercial crime, 184 officers provided 1,883 business owners, employees, and residents training on how to enhance the security of their business/property and ensure the general safety of those employed. Training sessions focus on security mechanisms and how lighting, windows, and landscaping can serve as deterrents to crime.

Firearm Safety

Given the potential lethality of firearms and weapons to inexperienced handlers, police departments across the state have adopted firearm safety training for community residents. These training sessions focus on the prevention of firearm accidents in and around the home. Parents and persons with children residing with them are provided information on how to keep their firearm out of the reach of those children. In addition, firearm safety training focuses on the proper handling and care of personal weapons, as well as laws pertaining to firearms. One hundred sixty-six (166) police officers provided firearm safety training sessions for 5,491 citizens statewide during fiscal year 1999.

CPR/First Aid

In association with the quality of life focus which the Community Policing Grant Program stresses, police sponsored CPR and First Aid training designed for adults and children, provides life saving safety education and enhances police-community relations. CPR/First Aid training was provided for 851 citizens and implemented by 326 police officers.

R.A.D./R.A.D. Kids

The Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) Program is a comprehensive course designed for women providing realistic, self-defense tactics and techniques that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. The R.A.D. program has also been developed for children, focusing on personal safety, stranger awareness, and basic self-defense tactics. With assistance from state Community Policing funds, 132 officers served as R.A.D. instructors, providing 2,050 citizens with Rape Aggression Defense training. The ongoing success of the R.A.D. program in communities across the Commonwealth is demonstrated by a 33% increase in police officer involvement, and a 36% increase in the number of citizens attending the training.

TABLE 7. FY98 and FY99 Police Department and Officer Involvement in Police Sponsored Community Training

Community Training Title	Number of Departments		% Change in Department Participation	Number of Officers		% Change in Officer Participation	Number of Citizens		% Change in Citizen Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Bicycle Safety	166	172	3.6%	712	655	-8.0%	17,294	25,782	49.1%
Tobacco/Alcohol Safety	122	87	-28.7%	451	197	-56.3%	21,645	9,501	-56.1%
Residential/Home Safety	94	87	-7.4%	350	237	-32.3%	6,418	9,497	48.0%
Child Safety	112	74	-33.9%	381	263	-31.0%	18,211	21,773	19.6%
Business/Commercial Safety	*	58		*	184		*	1,883	
Firearm Safety	*	57		*	166		*	5,491	
CPR/First Aid	95	46	-51.6%	1,859	326	-82.5%	1,211	851	-29.7%
R.A.D./R.A.D. Kids	38	44	15.8%	99	132	33.3%	1,505	2,050	36.2%
Alcohol Server Awareness	*	42		*	97		*	1,214	
Self Defense	34	22	-35.3%	226	56	-75.2%	748	1,608	115.0%
Parent Skills Programs	*	20		*	37		*	1,284	
Pedestrian Safety	*	17		*	43			3,417	
Liquor and Hackney Training	33	15	-54.5%	84	32	-61.9%	1,004	229	-77.2%
Landlord Training	17	9	-47.1%	49	20	-59.2%	1,327	206	-84.5%

* Initiative not included for reporting for FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report

In addition to programs listed above, other police sponsored community training initiatives implemented during FY99 include: *Internet night for parents, boating safety, child passenger safety, weather emergency roundtables and preparedness training, domestic violence awareness and prevention, school violence prevention for community residents, and holiday safety.*

POLICE TRAINING

Police departments are encouraged to provide additional training sessions for police officers and department personnel. With the adoption of new programs and changing community needs, it is necessary for department personnel, both sworn and civilian, to attend trainings that serve to enhance both topical knowledge and response to citizens.

Eight Most Popular Police Training
Those training sessions that reported having the highest number of officers in attendance are listed and described below.

Chart 10. FY99 Police Training Supported with State Funds
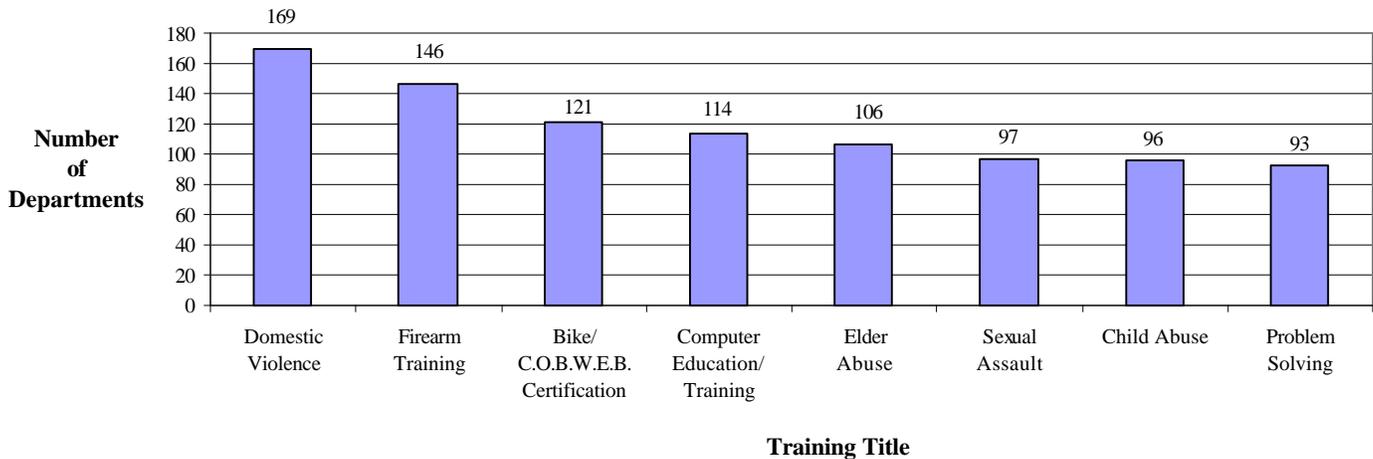
Domestic Violence
Domestic violence training for police officers focuses on establishing effective police responses to domestic disputes, and implementing appropriate procedures following the incident. Training often focuses on the cycle of abuse, making appropriate referrals, case follow-up, gathering evidence, handling cases where children are present, and assisting in the prosecution of the batterer. One hundred sixty-nine (169) police departments used Community Policing funding to support 2,080 officers in domestic violence training during FY99.

Firearm Training
In an effort to improve the delivery of services, a reported 4,299 police officers from 146 departments received firearm training beyond the general requirements stated by the individual department. Included within this category of training initiatives is additional firearm training for special units such as special weapons and tactics (SWAT) or related units, and requalification firearm training for officers.

Bike/C.O.B.W.E.B. Certification
The C.O.B.W.E.B. Certification Program (Cops On Bikes With Educated Bicyclists) involves both educational and practical instruction on the operation of mountain bikes, fitness, nutrition, techniques, and application of community policing strategies. Training consists of educational material and practical application to evaluate rider skills and techniques, and to present the unit with any new information regarding police bicycling in general. During the FY99 funding

period, 581 police officers representing 121 local police departments attended cycling patrol training.

Computer Education/Literacy
Technology-based training encourages computer literacy and stresses the importance of being proficient in the current technological advances within policing. Ultimately, training initiatives such as these can lead to higher levels of efficiency and speed when filing reports, collecting data, and documenting case information. FY99 funds were used by 114 police departments to support the training of 1,737 police officers in computer literacy skills. This reflects a significant 81% increase in the number of departments reporting computer training, and a 63% increase in the number of officers trained during FY99 compared to the prior year. It is important to note that this increase may be attributed to the change in the category name from Word Processing to Computer Education.

Elder Abuse
In an effort to ensure the quality of life for local residents, 106 police departments have utilized Community Policing funds to have officers trained in issues surrounding elder abuse. Police officers are provided with information regarding how to recognize abuse or neglect of older persons, completing reports and notifying the appropriate social service agencies for assistance, and techniques to promote the prevention of such mistreatment. Six hundred seventy-six (676) police officers attended training on elder abuse prevention and response during the 1999 fiscal year.

Sexual Assault
Police officers are provided with a heightened understanding of sexual assault including related laws, victim behavior, proper police protocol, and options available to the victim following the attack. The presentation of this information is essential in effectively responding to sexual assault incidents and victims. During FY99, the number of officers attending sexual assault training increased by over a third (38%) compared to the prior year, representing 97 police departments.

Child Abuse
Similar in design to sexual assault training, child abuse training sessions present relative material to officers focusing on child protection laws, reporting procedures, protocol in contacting social service agencies, and case follow-up. Six hundred eighty-eight (688) police officers form 96 local police agencies received child abuse response and prevention training during the reporting period.

Problem Solving
One of the fundamental elements of the community policing philosophy is problem solving which encourages officers to respond not only reactively, but also proactively to a variety of circumstances. Police officers learn strategies to get to the root of a problem, as opposed to responding after the fact. Using graffiti as an example, police learn to focus on why youth vandalize property. Developing alternative activities to keep young people interested, such as evening art programs, may reduce the incidence of vandalism without inhibiting youth creativity. During FY99, Community Policing funds were utilized by 93 departments to train 2,131 police

officers in problem solving strategies.

TABLE 8. FY98 – FY99 Department and Officer Involvement in Police Training Sessions

Police Training Title	Number of Departments		% Change Officer Participation	Number of Officers		% Change Officer Participation
	FY98	FY99		FY98	FY99	
Domestic Violence	161	169	5.0%	2,062	2,080	0.9%
Firearm Training	*	146		*	4,299	
Bike/C.O.B.W.E.B. Certification	140	121	-13.6%	777	581	-25.2%
Computer Education/Training**	63	114	81.0%	1,066	1,737	62.9%
Elder Abuse	110	106	-3.6%	860	676	-21.4%
Sexual Assault	109	97	-11.0%	535	736	37.4%
Child Abuse	115	96	-16.5%	683	688	0.7%
Problem Solving	125	93	-25.6%	2,302	2,131	-7.4%
Narcotic Enforcement Skills	86	85	-1.2%	363	394	8.5%
Crime Watch	62	78	25.8%	270	424	57.0%
NECP2 Symposium	85	77	-9.4%	495	343	-30.7%
Underage Sting Operations	*	74		*	259	
Teen Dating Violence	103	71	-31.1%	353	172	-51.3%
Mid-Level Management	49	65	32.7%	244	347	42.2%
Hate Crime Enforcement	63	62	-1.6%	437	535	22.4%
Strategic Planning	80	51	-36.3%	517	532	2.9%
Substance Abuse Awareness	62	50	-19.4%	240	539	124.6%
Delinquency Prevention	61	50	-18.0%	213	324	52.1%
Crime Analysis	65	49	-24.6%	195	254	30.3%
Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.)	43	48	11.6%	144	152	5.6%
K-9 Training	*	48		*	70	
Conflict Resolution	51	45	-11.8%	600	529	-11.8%
Geo-Mapping	42	44	4.8%	116	138	19.0%
Integrity/Leadership Training	38	39	2.6%	376	372	-1.1%
Gang Suppression	37	36	-2.7%	116	222	91.4%
Sensitivity	57	30	-47.4%	1,916	757	-60.5%
MCPOA	65	29	-55.4%	224	44	-80.4%
Team Building	31	25	-19.4%	287	393	36.9%
Command Staff Retreat	13	25	92.3%	72	201	179.2%
Safety Officer Certification	*	25		*	84	
MJPOA	62	23	-62.9%	114	39	-65.8%
Cultural Awareness	28	19	-32.1%	1,277	789	-38.2%
Building Code Enforcement	31	16	-48.4%	115	205	78.3%
Foreign Language Training	13	10	-23.1%	678	22	-96.8%
CPTED	15	9	-40.0%	51	14	-72.5%

* Initiative not included for reporting for FY98 Year-End Evaluation Report
** Formerly labeled as "Word Processing"

In addition to programs listed above, other patrol/enforcement initiatives implemented during FY99 include: *crime prevention Officer's certification, juvenile policies, traffic accident*

investigation, AED training and certification, suicide prevention, mediation skills, bicycle training, Internet investigations, motorcycle patrol training, and grant writing.

EQUIPMENT LEASES/PURCHASES

In an effort to improve upon existing technology, police departments utilized community policing funds to purchase computer equipment, transport equipment to enhance patrol and response time, and additional items that serve to achieve technological goals. Equipment purchases, though not seen as a direct influence or enhancement of the community policing philosophy and related initiatives, does a great deal to improve police response to residents. The following section presents the various computer and communication equipment purchased and/or leased with Community Policing funds during FY99.

Computer/Information Systems Equipment
Technology improvement and upgrades in computer systems provide departments the ability to improve record management, crime data collection and analysis, and crime mapping. Even the most basic computer enhancement serves to be advantageous to the community. Departments may purchase equipment to develop interactive websites that serve to provide local community notices, necessary information on police issues, and a forum for residents to pose questions to their local department. This additional method of contact with police personnel increases communication between the two parties, whereby issues and concerns can be addresses sufficiently.

Chart 11. FY99 Software Purchased/Leased
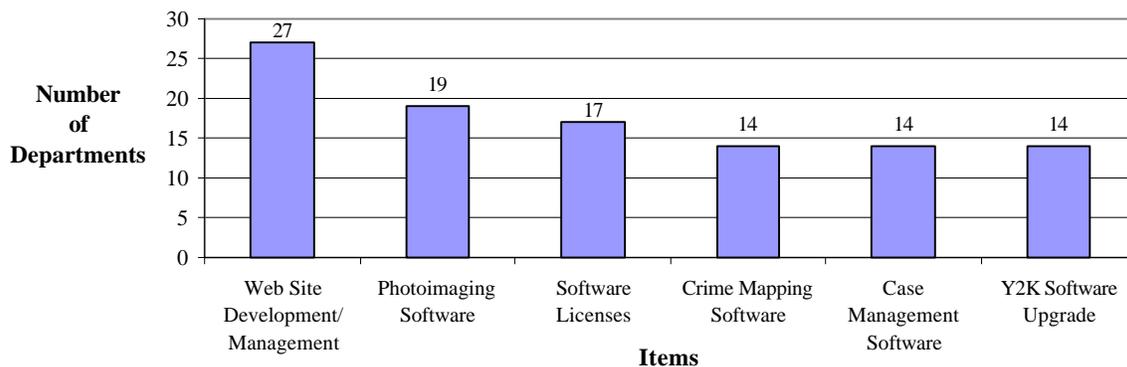
Hardware purchases and leases were also captured by the Year-End Evaluation Report, offering an insight as to what kind of equipment police departments need, and are utilizing to enhance the implementation of community policing initiatives. Departments both large and small have reported using Community Policing funds to support the purchases and/or leases of these items.

Chart 12. FY99 Hardware Purchased/Leased
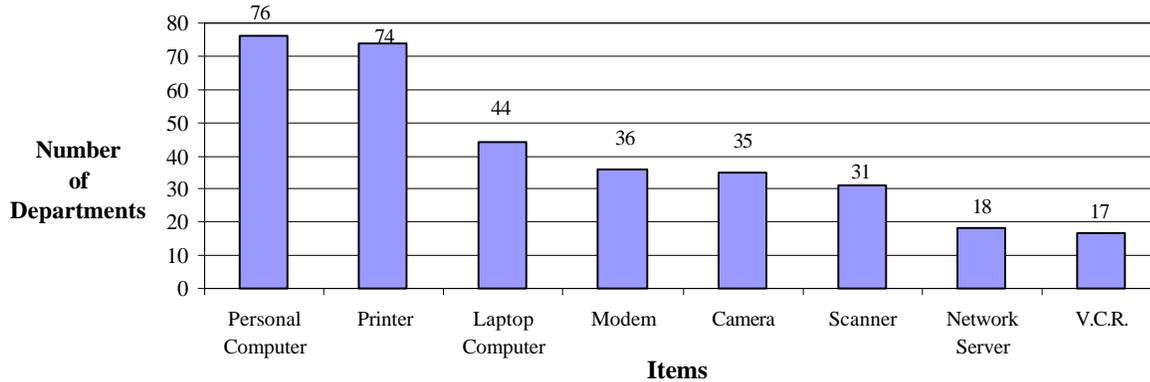
Table 9. FY98 and FY99 Hardware and Software Equipment Purchased and Leased

Hardware Items	Number of Departments		Number of Items	
	FY98	FY99	FY98	FY99
Personal Computer	91	76	253	203
Printer	80	74	152	118
Laptop Computer	49	44	161	119
Modem	66	36	102	56
Camera	42	35	138	48
Scanner	*	31	*	32
Network Server	*	18	*	22
V.C.R.	21	17	28	19
Mobile Data Terminal	15	16	47	54
Fax Machine	19	16	24	22
Television	22	15	35	18
Y2K Hardware	*	15	*	56
LAN Network	*	7	*	7
Camcorder	23	7	34	10
CDPD Service	*	5	*	13
Hand-Held Data Terminal	2	0	13	0
Software Items				
Web Site Development/ Management	*	27	*	33
Photoimaging Software	*	19	*	25
Software Licenses	*	17	*	49
Crime Mapping Software	14	14	14	14
Case Management Software	23	14	39	14
Y2K Software Upgrade	*	14	*	26

* Item not collected for FY98.

General Equipment

Purchases that are designed to enhance patrol initiatives and department services were also collected by the Year-End Evaluation report (*Table 10*). During FY99, departments utilized funding for the purchase of the following: 42 speed monitoring trailers purchased by 39 departments, 221 hand-held traffic radars purchased by 34 departments, and 15 traffic counters for such speed and traffic enforcement initiatives purchased by 11 departments.

Chart 13. FY99 General Equipment Purchased/Leased
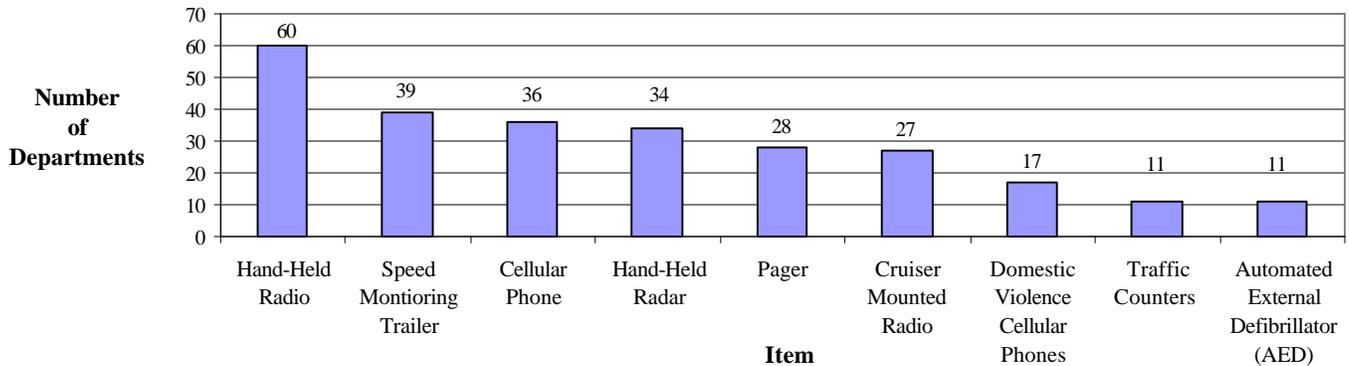
Table 10. FY98 and FY99 General Equipment Purchased and/or Leased

Item	Number of Departments		Number of Items	
	FY98	FY99	FY98	FY99
Hand-Held Radio	76	60	392	221
Speed Monitoring Trailer	*	39	*	42
Cellular Phone	45	36	102	94
Hand-Held Radar	*	34	*	45
Pager	36	28	286	171
Cruiser Mounted Radio	27	27	101	99
Domestic Violence Cellular Phones	*	17	*	45
Traffic Counters for Speed/ Enforcement Initiatives	*	11	*	15
Automated External Defibrillator (AED)	*	11	*	29
Police Radio Console	15	9	50	10

* Item not collected for FY98.

Vehicle Purchases

During the FY99 Community Policing Grant Program, state funding provided for the purchase of vehicles and other means of transportation to assist in effectively providing service to the community. The decline in the number of vehicles purchased during the 1999 Fiscal Year compared to 1998 may reflect the limited need of such items, given the high number of transport vehicles purchased the year before.

Chart 14. FY99 Number of Departments that Purchased/Leased Vehicles
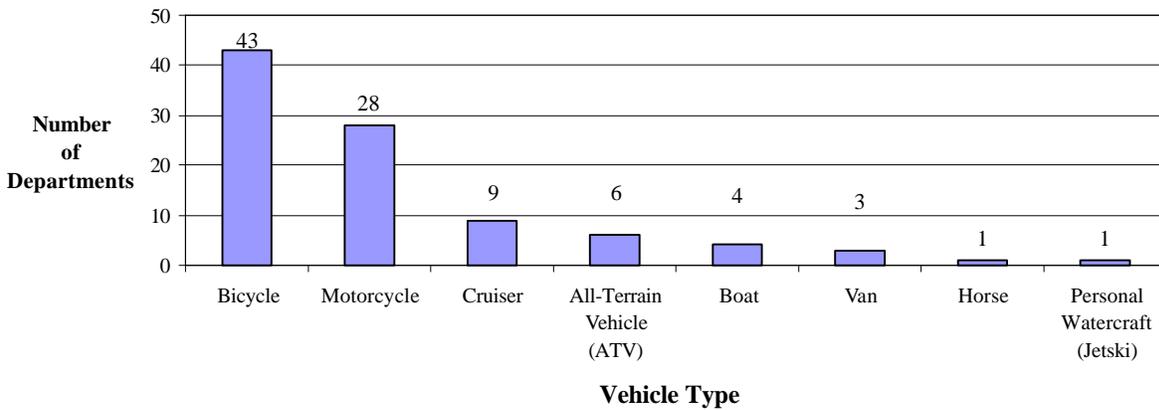
Table 11. FY98 and FY99 Vehicles Purchased and/or Leased

Item	Number of Departments		Number of Items	
	FY98	FY99	FY98	FY99
Bicycle	69	43	168	96
Motorcycle	13	28	27	37
Cruiser	24	9	104	29
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	5	6	12	6
Boat	8	4	9	4
Van	3	3	3	3
Horse	1	1	1	1
Personal Watercraft (Jetski)	*	1	*	1

* Item not collected for FY98.

CONCLUSION

Over the past five years, the Massachusetts Community Policing Grant Program has provided funding to communities and police departments allowing for the implementation of a variety of community policing initiatives. As a result, communities have been afforded the opportunity to design programs which may not have been possible prior to the inception of this program. In the years to come, the Executive Office of Public Safety Programs Division anticipates new and innovative programs to be implemented by police departments across the state addressing issues unique to their community, and expanding upon already adopted initiatives. Collaborative partnerships between law enforcement personnel, community residents, and local policy makers that serve to enhance local programs will continue to be encouraged. It is through such mutual efforts that the Community Policing Grant Program will be the most effective and successful. New initiatives will be developed, and old programs enhanced, as the Commonwealth progresses into Fiscal Year 2000.

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State of California. (1992). *COPPS: Community Oriented Policing & Problem Solving*. California Attorney General's Crime Prevention Center: Sacramento, CA.

State of Ohio. (1995). *The Guidebook to Community Policing in Ohio*. Ohio Crime Prevention Association, Dublin, OH.

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Executive Office of Public Safety Programs Division

FY99 Community Policing Year-End Evaluation Report

Department Name: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Chief's Name: _____ Fax Number: _____

Website: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Project Director/Contact Person: _____

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Please provide the number of full-time and part-time, sworn and non-sworn department personnel.

	Full-Time	**Part-Time**	**TOTAL**
Sworn Personnel	_____	_____	_____
Non-Sworn Personnel	_____	_____	_____

Total number of personnel (full/part-time and sworn/non-sworn) involved in Community Policing? _____

Do the State Police regularly provide contractual services for your department?   *(If Yes, check here)* ☐

OFFICERS HIRED and SUPPORTED

Please provide the following information to reflect the number of full-time and part-time sworn police officers that your department hired/supported during FY99 (July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999), as a result of funding received from the following grants.

	Total # of New Full-Time Hires	Total # of New Part-Time Hires	Total # of Full-Time Supported Positions	Total # of Part-Time Supported Positions
State Community Policing Funds	_____	_____	_____	_____
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant	_____	_____	_____	_____
Federal COPS Grants (e.g., COPS MORE, UHP, SRO)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify): _____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Did your department use FY99 State Community Policing Funds as a match for any federal grant programs? *(If Yes, check here)* ☐

If Yes, please list those federal grant programs here: _____

For each of the following categories, please provide the information as indicated regarding initiatives supported by FY99 State Community Policing funds. If your department operated one of the following youth initiatives with FY99 State Community Policing funds (July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999), please check the box corresponding to the initiative and include the total number of officers participating in that initiative If a program was made available with community policing funds and is not listed, please enter it in the space labeled "Other."

PATROL and ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

	Total # of Participating Officers		Total # of Participating Officers
Bike Patrol	☐ _____	Crime/Traffic Analysis	☐ _____
Foot Patrol	☐ _____	Geo-Mapping	☐ _____
Park and Walk	☐ _____	OUI Enforcement/Checkpoints	☐ _____
Motorcycle Patrol	☐ _____	Warrant Apprehension	☐ _____
Mounted Patrol	☐ _____	Anti-Gang Enforcement	☐ _____
Vehicle Patrol	☐ _____	Partnerships with Probation	☐ _____
Marine Patrol	☐ _____	Hate Crimes	☐ _____
Traffic Law Enforcement	☐ _____	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	☐ _____
Target Specific Enforcement	☐ _____	Crime Hotline	☐ _____
Narcotics Enforcement	☐	Cops in Shops	☐ _____
Watch Your Car Program	☐ _____	Other (specify): _____	
Speeding Hotline	☐ _____	Other (specify): _____	

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YOUTH INITIATIVES

	Total # of Participating Officers		Total # of Participating Officers
Athletics for Youth ☑	_____	Mentoring for Youth ☑	_____
Police Athletic League ☑	_____	Youth Police Academy ☑	_____
Recreation for Youth ☑	_____	Youth Police Cadet Program ☑	_____
Explorers Program (and similar programs ☑	_____	Youth Crime Watch ☑	_____
D.A.R.E. ☑	_____	Youth Anti-Gang Initiatives ☑	_____
Underage Drinking Prevention Initiatives ☑	_____	Youth Violence Prevention Initiatives ☑	_____
Gay/Straight Alliance Groups for Youth ☑	_____	School Violence Prevention ☑	_____
Truancy Officer (Sworn) ☑	_____	School Safety/Security Initiatives ☑	_____
Truancy Officer (Civilian) ☑	_____	Child Photograph/Fingerprint Identification ☑	_____
Teen Dating Violence Education ☑	_____	In-School Instruction ☑	_____
Child Safety Initiatives ☑	_____	School Resource Officer ☑	_____
Bicycle Safety Initiatives ☑	_____	Youth Drop-In Center ☑	_____
Bus Safety ☑	_____	Cop Cards ☑	_____
Stranger Awareness ☑	_____	In-Line Skating/Skateboarding Safety ☑	_____
Passenger Safety ☑	_____	Skateboard Park ☑	_____
Mock Crash Program ☑	_____	After School Program ☑	_____
Firearm Safety Initiatives (e.g. Eddie Eagle Program) ☑	_____	Other (specify): _____	_____
		Other (specify): _____	_____

ELDER INITIATIVES

	Total # of Participating Officers		Total # of Participating Officers
Senior I.D. Program ☑	_____	TRIAD ☑	_____
File of Life ☑	_____	SALT ☑	_____
Senior Liaison ☑	_____	Crime/Scam Prevention Initatives ☑	_____
Alzheimer's Awareness ☑	_____	Senior Police Academy ☑	_____
Senior Safety Initiatives ☑	_____	Are You O.K.? Program ☑	_____
Senior Night Out ☑	_____	Other (specify): _____	_____
55 Alive Program (or similar initiatives ☑	_____	Other (specify): _____	_____

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION INITIATIVES

	Total # of Participating Officers		Total # of Participating Officers
Property Board-Ups ☑	_____	Building Code Enforcement ☑	_____
Graffiti Removal ☑	_____	Improved Lighting Initiatives ☑	_____
Neighborhood Clean-Ups ☑	_____	CPTED ☑	_____
Neighborhood Crime Watch ☑	_____	Neighborhood Traffic Watch Programs ☑	_____
Speedy Eviction ☑	_____	Other (specify): _____	_____
Trespass Program ☑	_____	Other (specify): _____	_____

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COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

	Total # of Participating Officers	Total # of Participating Citizens		Total # of Participating Officers	Total # of Participating Citizens
Citizen Police Academy ☐			Ride Alongs ☐		
Citizen Academy Alumni Association ☐			Community Based Justice ☐		
Community Meetings ☐			Restorative Justice ☐		
Community Lectures ☐			Community Notification (Reverse 911) ☐		
Police Department Tours/Open House ☐			Cable Access Programs ☐		
Community Partnership Groups ☐			E-Mail Access ☐		
Mobile Substation ☐			Police Website ☐		
Citizen Surveys ☐			Other (specify):		
			Other (specify):		

Please attach a copy of the citizen survey and any related reports.

Publications (e.g. press releases, newspaper articles, community reports, etc.)   ☐ *(If yes, please attach copies)*

Does your department have direct access to the Internet?   ☐ *(If yes, check yes)*

POLICE SPONSORED COMMUNITY TRAINING INITIATIVES

	Total # of Participating Officers	Total # of Participating Citizens		Total # of Participating Officers	Total # of Participating Citizens
Rape Aggression Defense R.A.D./K.I.D.S			Residential/Home Safety		
Self Defense			Business/Commercial Safety		
Landlord Training			Tobacco/Alcohol Safety		
CPR/First Aid			Liquor and Hackney Training		
Bicycle Safety			Alcohol Server Awareness		
Parent Skills Programs			Pedestrian Safety		
Child Safety			Other (specify):		
Firearm Safety			Other (specify):		

POLICE TRAINING INITIATIVES

	Total # of Attending Officers		Total # of Attending Officers		Total # of Attending Officers
Problem Solving		Rape Aggression Defense		Team Building	
Strategic Planning		K-9 Training		Crime Watch	
Command Staff Retreat		Teen Dating Violence		CPTED	
MJPOA		Gang Suppression		Mid-Level Management	
MCPOA		Conflict Resolution		Safety Officer Certification	
NECP2 Symposium		Hate Crime Enforcement		Narcotic Enforcement Skills	
Sensitivity		Delinquency Prevention		Firearm Training	
Sexual Assault		Building Code Enforcement		Substance Abuse Awareness	
Child Abuse		Cultural Awareness		Computer Education/Training	
Elder Abuse		Integrity/Leadership Training		Crime Analysis	
Domestic Violence		Foreign Language Training		Geo-Mapping	
Other (specify):				Bike/C.O.B.W.E.B. Certification	
Other (specify):				Underage Sting Operations	

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Please provide the following information regarding any equipment purchased or leased with State Community Policing funds during FY99 (July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999).

COMPUTER/INFORMATION SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT LEASED/PURCHASED

Hardware	# of Items Leased/Purchased		# of Items Leased/Purchased	Software	# of Items Leased/Purchased
Personal Computer	_____	Scanner	_____	Crime Mapping Software	_____
Printer	_____	V.C.R.	_____	Case Management Software	_____
Modem	_____	Television	_____	Photoimaging Software	_____
Laptop Computer	_____	Camcorder	_____	Web Site Development/ Management	_____
Network Server	_____	Camera	_____	Y2K Software Upgrade	_____
Mobile Data Terminal	_____	Fax Machine	_____	Software Licenses	_____
Hand-held Data Terminal	_____	Y2K Hardware Upgrade	_____	Other (specify): _____	_____
LAN Network	_____	CDPD Service	_____		
Other Hardware (specify): _____	_____				

VEHICLE LEASED/PURCHASED

	# Items Leased/Purchased
Cruiser	_____
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	_____
Motorcycle	_____
Van	_____
Boat	_____
Bicycle	_____
Horse	_____
Personal Watercraft (Jetski)	_____
Other (specify): _____	_____

GENERAL EQUIPMENT LEASED/PURCHASED

	# Items Leased/Purchased		# Items Leased/Purchased
Speed Monitoring Trailer	_____	Police Radio Console	_____
Hand-Held Radar	_____	Cruiser Mounted Radio	_____
Domestic Violence Cellular Phones (E-911)	_____	Hand-held Radio	_____
Traffic Counters for Speed/ Enforcement Initiatives	_____	Cellular Phone	_____
Other (specify): _____	_____	Pager	_____
		Automated External Defibrillator (AED)	_____

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Please complete the following by providing the appropriate amount in each corresponding space reflecting activity from July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999. Please enter 0 for items that are not applicable. This report should reflect expenditures of FY99 State Community Policing grant funds only.

Budget Category	Remaining FY98 Funds (as of 6/30/99)	Total FY99 Budgeted Funds	FY99 Expenditures (7/98 - 6/99)	Remaining FY99 Funds (as of 6/30/99)
Training				
Personnel				
Overtime for Training				
Overtime for Replacement Costs				
Overtime for Beyond Tour of Duty				
Supplies/Operating Expenses				
Equipment				
Communication Equipment				
Other				
TOTAL				